The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866. NO. 35.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, *will be continued till forbid* and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—

G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 7th, 1864, to December 5, 1865, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times,	$614 96
T. Skinner for one horse sold to him,	195 00
B. Stephens for cash received in the Long case,	22 50
F. Gross, for keeping his family.	25 00
J. Swanger, for keeping three children,	30 00
H. Brewster, for 6¾ lbs. butter,	2 70
Sundry persons for cash received,	5 32
	$895 48

CR.

By sundry Expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12.

Statement No. 1, for December.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 10
Relief afforded to sundry wayfaring paupers,	6 00
Cash paid for postage stamps,	2 47
Miscellaneous,	4 97
	17 54

Statement No. 2 for January.

By cash paid J. Fleck for one horse,	155 00
Traveling expenses,	5 00
Relief afforded wayfaring paupers,	3 80
Sundry persons for house labor and sewing,	6 55
Penna. Railroad for freight,	12 01
Miscellaneous,	1 12
	184 08

Statement No. 3, for February.

By traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 50
Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers,	5 00
Removing paupers,	1 50
Miscellaneous,	2 46
	13 46

Statement No. 4, for March.

By Penna. Railroad for freight,	5 62
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	4 45
Cash paid P. Myers, postage,	3 02
do sundry persons for work,	5 25
do wayfaring paupers,	2 60
do sundry persons for repairing,	2 40
	24 24

Statement No. 5, for April.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad for freight,	2 75
Out door relief in sundry cases,	8 90
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers,	6 25
Miscellaneous,	3 50
	21 40

Statement No. 6, for May.

By cash paid sund. out door expenses, traveling, &c	11 65
Miscellaneous,	7 15
	18 80

Statement No. 7, for June.

By cash paid sundry persons, mowing, &c.,	10 00
House labor,	7 75
Peter Myers, postage stamps,	1 86
Traveling expenses in sundry cases,	4 72
Miscellaneous,	61
	24 94

Statement No. 8, for July.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight,	10 62
do traveling expenses,	3 85
do sending away sundry paupers, &c.,	3 90
do sundry persons for harvesting,	36 39
do Jenny Dysart, for sewing,	5 00
do sundry persons, miscellaneous,	1 47
	61 09

Statement No. 9, for August.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight,	6 69
do traveling expenses,	3 35
do sundry persons	3 90
	14 14

Statement No. 10, for September.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight,	2 95
do John Lutz, Jr., farm work,	7 50
do traveling expenses,	3 15
do sundry wayfaring paupers,	1 85
do miscellaneous,	1 81
	17 26

Statement No. 11, for October.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, &c.,	3 63
do postage stamps and envelopes,	1 87
do traveling expenses, out door business,	13 70
do sending away paupers,	2 65
do miscellaneous,	4 10
	25 95

Statement No. 12, for November.

By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, &c.,	12 05
do Peter Myers, postage,	1 50
do traveling expenses, looking after paup.	7 62
do miscellaneous,	1 50
	22 67
By salary as Steward, 400 00	
Allowances to Mrs. Tate as Matron, 50 00	450 00
	$895 48

NOTE.—Relief was afforded in sundry out door cases, by meat, flour, clothing, &c., given out of the House by the Steward which does not appear in the above general statement, viz:

To James Gamble and family, clothing, &c.,	$20 50
To Ephraim Hockenberry, wheat, flour, sundries,	25 15

Also about 100 meals were supplied to sundry wanderling and wayfaring paupers, during the year. Also, were given to the same about 12 pairs shoes, 12 pair pantaloons 12 shirts, and 6 knit roundabouts.

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement we do hereto set our hands this fifth day of December, A. D. 1865.

JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
JOHN FLENNER,
Directors of the Poor.

feb7

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 7th day of December, A. D. 1864, to 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.		
To amt. drawn from the co treasury, on orders,	$5526 06	
G. G. Tate for supds detailed in his account, other than county orders,	280 52	
		$5807 18

EXPENDITURES.

FARM. Marked File F.

By sundry persons for farm labor, No. 1 to 7,	$390 85	
& J. Forgrin, harvesting,	5, 23 75	
William McMullin, fencing,	9 & 10, 27 37	
W. Harvey, wagon work and repairing.	11 & 12, 28 95	
Henry Myers, smithing,	13, 83 75	
Cunningham & Gleim, cloverseed,	14, 28 25	
Sundry persons for sundries.	15 to 17, 17 50	
		598 42

PROVISIONS. Marked File P.

By sundry persons, 4603 lbs. beef,	No. 1 to 5, 317 34	
A. Heffner, 30 bus. corn, 2 bus wheat,	6, 49 50	
Isaac Borer, 4 bushels potatoes,	7, 3 00	
		370 14

MERCHANDISE. Marked File M.

By R. M. Cunningham & Co., merchandise,	1 to 4, 447 17	
A. B. Cunningham & Co.	do 5 96 83	
Wm. B. Leas,	do 6 & 7, 100 00	
Wm. Moore & Son,	do 8 & 9, 78 12	
Wm. H. Brewster,	do 10, 61 56	
Ludrick, Rueedler & Co.,	do 11, 52 43	
Sundry persons,	do 12 to 27, 250 72	
		1087 43

OUT DOOR. Marked File O. D.

By relief afforded in 5 cases, constant and continuous throughout the year,	1 to 5,	325 00
Relief afforded in 8 cases, time less than year, averaging about 16 weeks,	6 to 13,	187 57
Relief afforded in numerous cases, without regard to time,	14 to 38,	422 74
Funeral expenses, coffins, shrouds, attendance, &c., in numerous cases,	39 to 54,	77 04
Sundry physicians medicine, and attendance upon out door paupers in sundry cases,	55 to 59,	69 75
Sundry physicians, medicine and attendance, per sundry townships per agreement, viz: Porter, West, Shirley, Henderson, & Barree, 60 to 64,		119 75
Philadelphia alm's house, keeping sund. pau.	65,	46 58
		1248 43

REMOVALS. Marked File R.

By sundry justices of peace for off. fees,	1 to 9,	21 60
Sund. persons, removing paup. to house,	10 to 20,	62 68
		84 28

MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL. File I.

By sund. persons for pub. annual report,	1 to 3,	97 00
do do for 33 tons coal,	4 to 6,	132 01
Directors for sundry out door services,	7 to 21,	196 77
Sundry persons, house labor, sewing, &c.	22 to 26,	61 78
do do shoemaking,	27 to 29,	35 26
do do wood cutting,	30 to 32,	65 00
David Black, Esq., for commissions,	33,	60 81
Cox, Whittaman & Co., 1 cook stove,	34,	40 00
Davis & Etzler, 6 coffins,	35,	24 00
Sundry persons, sundries,	36 to 51,	79 05
Margaret Harris, services as Matron, '63, &c.	52,	20 00
Samuel Hoover, duplicate order,	53,	75 62
Samuel Harris, do do	54,	6 00
		894 20

SALARIES.

By H. A. Mark, for services as Director,	10 mos.	108 00
Henry Davis, do do do	12 "	132 00
John Logan, do do do	12 "	148 80
John Flenner, do do do	2 "	22 00
Dr. Robt. Baird, do as attend. physician	12 "	150 00
Henry Brewster, do as clerk,	12 "	50 00
A. W Benedict, as counsel,	12 "	20 00
		628 80

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

By G. G. Tate, steward, for sundries detailed in his account,	505 48
	$5807 18

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

550 bus. wheat, 60 bus. rye, 1150 bus. corn, (ears,) 500 bus. oats, 500 bus. potatoes, 20 bus. onions, 3 bus. soup beans, 10 bus. beets, 30 bus. turnips, 10 bus. parsnips, 25 bus. cloverseed, 25 tons hay, 6 loads corn fodder, (4 horse,) about 2,000 heads cabbage, 1800 lbs pork, 884 lbs beef. 14 stock hogs.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

64 pairs pantaloons, 50 shirts, 62 chimese, 32 dresses, 10 vests, 30 pairs stockings and socks, 4 pairs mittens, 6 prs drawers, 30 aprons, 12 sacks, 39 skirts, 10 night caps, 22 men's and boys' coats, 28 comforts, 23 sheets, 25 towels, 16 bed ticks, 12 bolster slips, 23 pillow slips, 22 sun bonnets, 5 boys' roundabouts, 5 pairs boys' pantaloons, 12 baskets also, brooms, ax handles, &c.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county from the 2d day of January, 1865, to the 2d day of January, 1866:

Balance remaining in hands of Treasurer at last settlement.....$3793 35

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	16 05	
1858. Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	33 80	
1861. Wm. B. White, Juniata,	8 24	
" David Lindsey, West,	118 09	
1862. Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	414 21	
" David Stevens, Clay,	110 55	
" John Henderson, West,	234 36	
1863.		
Jesse Cook, Carbon,	76 42	
Michael Myers, Cromwell,	98 53	
H. C. Robinson, Dublin,	28 05	
Henry Crane, Franklin,	548 13	
Levi Decker, Henderson,	42 05	
Samuel R. Douglass, Shirley,	34 50	
Robert W. Davis, West,	211 03	
1864		
Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	171 88	
Samuel Myton, Barree,	1220 00	
M. L. Shaffner, Brady	513 70	
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	68 34	
Joseph Park, Cass,	253 89	
Samuel Bowser, Clay,	318 71	
Daniel Hileman, Cromwell,	671 51	
George W. Johnston, Sheriff, Carbon,	1650 00	
Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	919 05	
Washington Reynolds, Franklin,	697 17	
John Donaldson, Hopewell,	225 52	
John Weaver, Henderson,	1057 19	
Elias Musser, Jackson,	134 92	
Adin B. Dean, Juniata,	959 17	
Michael Sprankle, Morris,	85 94	
Daniel Kyper, Oneida,	775 39	
George Long, Penn,	1177 78	
Robert A. Laird, Porter,	106 06	
Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley,	290 11	
George Leas, Shirleysburg,	1139 78	
Deckers Locke, Springfield,	138 69	
Valentine Smittle, Tell,	178 27	
Abraham Elias, Tod,	240 00	
Levi Pheasant, Union,	530 00	
Samuel Poightal, Walker,	598 45	
John Eyer, Warriorsmark,	882 51	
1865.		
Wm. Christy, Alexandria,	365 00	
Adam Warfel, Brady,	455 00	
John Gibboney, Barree,	785 00	
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	30 00	
Joseph Steever, Cass,	425 00	
Asa Stevens, Clay,	325 00	
Caleb Kelly, Cromwell,	600 00	
George W. Johnston, Sheriff, Carbon,	1197 00	
James Edwards, Coalmont,	184 63	
Benjamin Stitt, Dublin,	90 00	
George W. Mattern, Franklin,	2639 49	
David Fouse, Hopewell,	545 62	
John C. Miller, Huntingdon,	3704 26	
Jackson Harman, Jackson,	987 00	
Adin B. Dean, Juniata,	350 00	
Perry Moore, Morris,	170 00	
Wm. V. Miller, Oneida,	493 21	
John Lee, Penn,	872 81	
Robert A. Laird, Porter,	1090 00	
George Leas, Shirleysburg,	162 16	
Henry C. Weaver, Shirley,	1290 00	
Wm. Gutshall, Springfield,	355 00	
James Coulter, Tell,	479 99	
Jacob Elias, Tod,	185 00	
Levi Smith, Union	70 00	
John P. Watson, Walker,	680 00	
Jonathan Wilson, West,	2106 00	
George Weston, Warriorsmark,	1850 22	39068 06
Received from J. A. Nash, late Treasurer,		890 86
Militia fines received,		507 72
School tax on unseated land,	28 37	
Road " " " "	11 62	
Bounty " " " "	34 00	
County " " " "	141 87	216 36
Fines and jury fees, from Sher. Johnston,	41 00	
For old stove in Court room.	20 00	
For old lumber of Drake's Ferry Bridge,	20 00	
For rent of Court House,	14 00	95 00
		$44571 35

EXPENDITURES.

On commonwealth prosecutions paid to Att'y. Gen., Prothy., Sheriff, and witness s,	$	602 44
Constables for making returns and election fees,		471 49
Grand and traverse jurors, constables, court criers and tip staves,		1716 75
Judges, inspectors and clerks of elections,		1039 35
Assessors of the several townships.		931 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		43 70
Fox scalps and wild cats,		215 25
Road and bridge views,	172 50	
" " damages, George McCool,	25 00	
" " Benjamin Norris,	62 54	259 04
Blank books and stationery for public offices,		389 63
Coal for court house and jail,		459 40
Sheff. Johnston for boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c.,		792 40
Cleaning court house,	55 82	
Washing for prisoners in jail,	5 00	
Gas for court house and fixtures,	131 60	
Making fire-tin do.,	10 00	
Medicine and attendance on prisoners.	9 00	
Postage for part of 1864 and 1865,	70 21	
Merchandise for court house and jail,	79 00	301 72
Revenue stamps and money lost when the same was blown up,		80 00
Penna. Lunatic hospital for the maintenance of D. Brotherline, C. Hower and J. Headings,		363 60
J. Lamberson, bridge across Aughwick creek at Meadow Gap,	505 00	
Expenses of commissioners for going to lay out and inspect the same,	14 55	609 65
Repairs of court house:		
Cunningham & Son for putting in heater, digging out cellar, and making drain,	1000 00	
Repairing coal house,	6 00	
D. Black, miter'g & recast'g court room making table and benches,	500 00 8 00	
Hoffman & Skeese, painting court house	304 25	
Wharton & Maguire, for paint, oil, &c.,	181 47	
Sundry persons for work done,	17 37	
Fence back of court house,	66 33	2082 42
Repairs for jail:		
Sund. persons for work done & cooking stove,		115 68
Bonds paid off: Wm. P. Orbison,	3051 00	
Thos. Fisher,	1045 00	4096 00
Interest on county bonds:		
John G. Miles, 3 years interest,	180 00	
Joseph Park, 2 " "	68 82	
Wm. P. Orbison,	180 00	
Marshall Yocum,	42 00	
Rudolph Brenneman,	63 00	
Mrs. M. P. Read,	30 00	
Theo. H. Crenter,	60 00	
Enoch Dean	18 50	640 32
Bounty paid volunteers,		50 00
Agricultural society,		100 00
W. C. Wagoner, Esq., Clerk of court of Quarter Sessions for certificates, &c.		126 07
Attorney for commw'rs, A. W. Benedict,		55 00
Commissioners:		
John Household r, in full for 1864,	65 50	
on account for 1865,	100 00	
Jacob Miller, in full for 1864,	22 50	
on account for 1865,	200 00	
M. F. Campbell, in full,	399 00	
Adam Warfel, on account,	69 00	756 00
Commissioners' Clerk, in full for 1864,	90 00	
For the year 1865,	600 00	690 00
Printing for the County:		
Nash & Whittaker,	238 00	
William Lewis,	80 00	
John Lutz,	31 25	404 25
Refunding orders to sundry persons,		72 04
Road tax to the following persons:		
Carbon township, Joseph Diggins,	5 63	
Jackson " Jno. W. Brooks,	52 11	
Hopewell " John Beaver,	13 54	
" " George Russell,	13 54	84 57
School tax to the following persons:		
West township, John Henderson,	18 60	
Carbon " Joseph Diggins,	60 48	
Brady " S. B. Grove,	15 10	
Franklin " Robert McPherren,	3 76	

STOCK ON HAND.

4 work horses, 9 milch cows, 1 bull, 14 stock hogs, 2 plantation wagons, 1 spring two horse wagon, 1 buggy, worn out, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand cart, 5 sets horse gears and harness, 4 common plows, 2 double shovel do., 1 single shovel do, 1 three horse cultivator, 1 hay rake, 1 thrashing machine and fixtures, 1 windmill, 1 set patent hay ladders, 500 bus. wheat, 60 bus. rye, 1000 bus. corn, ears, 450 bus. oats, 250 bus. potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 2 bus. soup beans, 8 bus. beets, 20 bus. turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 9½ bus. cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 6 four horse loads corn fodder, about 400 heads cabbage, about 2000 lbs saur kraut, 2150 lbs pork, 584 lbs beef, 450 lbs hog's lard.

In addition to the above the following articles were sold off the farm, viz.: 4 tons hay, $40, 15½ bushels cloverseed, $105 55; 12 large baskets, $7 60.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., DURING YEAR.

1865.	Remaining each month.																								Natiy.	For'gn.	Total.
	Men.												Women.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
Children bound.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Deaths.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Births.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Honorable.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Discharged.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Admitted.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Inmates Alms House December 31st 1864.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Of the families in Poor House Jan. 1st, 1865.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Of the families in Poor House and 2 Poor Houses in Jan. 1865.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Up to Jan'y 1, 1865.	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
February.	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
March.	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
April.	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14			
May.	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15			
June.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
July.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
August.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
September.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
October.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
November.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
December.	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement the sum of $5,531 42, of which amount the sum of $285 00 was expended on accounts of the year 1864, making total expenditures of 1865, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $5,246 42—leaving balance outstanding for year 1865, to wit, $280 24.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1866.

ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county Alms House, for the year ending the first Monday of December, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

DR.		
To amt. drawn from co. treasury,	$3,000 00	
Sundry persons for board,	1,000 00	
Sundry persons for produce sold,	1,000 00	
Sundry persons for sundries,	1,000 00	
		$6,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

CR.		
By sundry persons for farm labor,	$	1,000 00
Sundry persons for provisions,		1,000 00
Sundry persons for merchandise,		1,000 00
Sundry persons for out door relief,		1,000 00
Sundry persons for salaries,		1,000 00
		$6,000 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last settlement the sum of $3,000 00, of which amount the sum of $1,000 00 was expended on account of the year 1865, making total expenditures of 1865, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $1,000 00—leaving balance outstanding for year 1865, to wit, $1,000 00.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1866.

ABRM. HARNISH,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.
MILTON SANGREE,

OUTSTANDING BALANCES

Due at the settlement with the Auditors, for the year 1865.

COLLECTORS NAMES.	TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	SPEC'L.	MIL.
1855. John Smith, Barree,	$	$128 69	$	$	
1857. W. Johns, Cromwell		17 62			
1858. Sam. Steffey, Jackson	47 57				
1859. A. Harrison, Hunt'n.	891 04	734 10			
1860.					
*Isaac Wolverton, Brady	105 56	129 06			9 73
Jesse Cook, Carbon	200 25	97 23			22 59
†John B. Weaver, Hope'll.		295 41			
1862.					
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	4 47	47			1 80
W. F. Flenner, Henderson	1 89				
1863.					
Jesse Cook, Carbon	20 66				66 50
Levi Decker, Henderson	3 62				10
1864.					
†Saml. Myton, Barree	182 75	73 66	15 50	53 00	
George W Johnston, Carbon	140 32	42 41	10 09	24 29	
*Wm. Clymans, Dublin	28 48	25 03	9 69	10 50	
John Donaldson, Hopewell	614 56	177 55	46 59	30 50	
Elias Musser, Jackson				30 05	
Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley	401 29	9 32	57		
†Levi Pheasant, Union	91 65	3 92	11 28	29 45	
Samuel Peightal, Walker	149 46	30 72	15 78	9 48	
James Maguire, West	299 07			42 75	
1865.					
Wm. Christy, Alexandria	183 92	60 27	6 70	18 05	
†Adam Warfel, Brady	1002 95	250 43	63 59	20 00	
†Joseph Gibboney Barree	1057 66	282 39	69 79	30 88	
†Isaac Ashton, Cassville	110 56	37 72	8 35	6 00	
Joseph Steever, Cass	240 62	11 43	23 23	7 50	
†Asa Stevens, Clay	575 3	30 92	62	14 71	
†Caleb Kelley, Cromwell	769 83	209 67	43 40	5 70	
Geo. W Johnston, Carbon	360 60	53 87	36 07	29 93	
*James Edwards, Coalmont	24 01				
†Benjamin Stitt, Dublin	555 93	172 12	37 00	16 15	
†Geo W. Mattern, Franklin	1974 60	177 53	32 71	40 85	
†Daniel Fouse, Hopewell	440 88	143 34	41 18	20 47	
†John Decker, Henderson	693 27	186 91	37 52		
†John C. Miller, Hunting'n	843 35	266 91	65 64	58 43	
†Jackson Harman, Jackson	978 54	253 70	70 72	33 28	
*A. B. Dean, Juniata	82 17	27 28	8 20	6 05	
†Perry Moore, Morris	1557 06	493 35	99 94	25 00	
†John Lee, Penn,	347 69	127 54	26 59	34 68	
*Robt. A. Laird, Porter	1081 85	450 30	67 83	26 50	
*George Leas, Shirleysburg	150 10	29 73	8 47	4 75	
†Henry C. Weaver, Shirley	1099 41	302 83	94 27	31 83	
†Wm. Gutshall, Springfield	170 87	67 87	14 81	13 78	
†Jacob Elias, Tod	700 45	198 44	55 01	39 00	
†Levi Smith, Union,	587 25	169 41	33 43	47 00	
†Joseph P. Watson, Walker,	402 55	121 67	44 62	18 53	
†Jonathan Wilson, West,	1202 28	293 58	120	28 48	
*Geo Weston, Warriormark,	782 75	120 38	74 91	23 73	

* Since paid in full.
† Since paid in part.

Given under the seal of the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, this 19th of January, 1866.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WARFEL, Commissioners.

H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, *and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of* all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. *I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency.* If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve *vital fluids.*

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints *if we only* know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion,

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

Congress and the President.

We have read the speeches of the President and Mr. Seward, and we like the latter so much that we publish it entire, to the exclusion of our usual variety of reading matter.

The President and the impracticable members of Congress are both acting upon a mistake if they suppose that the National Union Party will divide upon any one of the incidental questions arising out of the suppression of the rebellion. There is no question that can arise now, so important as that which gave birth to the National Union Party. They will not divide upon *how* the freedmen shall be taken care of. They *will* take care of them and settle the question of *how*, without being so foolish as to divide and hand them over to their enemies. If Congress and the President will not be convinced of this sooner, the people will convince them of it at the next elections.

We ask a careful perusal of Secretary Seward's great speech, and invoke moderation, candor, and at the same time confidence in the councils of the party.

The Veto.

We give on our fourth page the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The gist of the whole we here give in half a dozen paragraphs:

He is opposed to it because it is unnecessary, as the Bureau created by the act of March, 1865, has not yet ceased to exist.

It creates a military jurisdiction over a large portion of the United States, and gives authority to step between the freedman and his employer and regulate his contract, when it is possible that the agent is ignorant of the necessities or justice of the case.

It makes it proper for a citizen to be arrested for injuring a black, to be tried before a court-martial, convicted, and sentenced, thus violating that provision of the Constitution which prescribes that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

It entrusts to the President too much power for any one man to exercise in a republic, and enables him to wield immense patronage for sinister and improper political purposes.

It provides for giving homesteads to blacks, and educating them, when Congress has never furnished a precedent for any such action, even in the case of orphans of soldiers.

It would make the support of a vast number of indigent people by the United States a permanent department of the Government.

It would make military rule in the Southern States a permanent policy of the United States.

It would create dissatisfaction in the Southern States, and tend to cause rebellion on the part of the whites.

It seizes on property without due process of law.

It is unjust to the States most affected, because it was passed when they were not represented, and hence is an imposition on them by legislation in which they were allowed to take no part.

And lastly, it is unnecessary, because "with the Federal Courts restored and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation." Such is a condensed statement of the arguments advanced by Mr. Johnson.

☞Postmaster General Dennison, in a recent speech declared that the "essential features" of the President's restoration policy, belonged to "his martyred predecessor's programme—a programme sanctioned by every member of his cabinet."

The *Journal & American*, is out against General Geary in its issue of to-day. It says there is danger in trusting a man that has been nursed in the lap of Democracy.

THE VETO.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

Speech of Mr. Seward in New York

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday night, February 22d, to endorse the action of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Speeches were made by the venerable Secretary of State, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Postmaster General Dennison, and other distinguished men. Mr. Seward, on rising, was greeted with immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. As soon as silence was restored he spoke as follows:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I have been in the habit, as you perhaps know, of addressing—[A voice—"Louder"] You must not ask me to speak louder, because my utterance has been broken. If you have charity for me you must not ask me to speak louder. The doctors can tell you why I cannot comply. I was saying for the information of those who hear me that it has been my habit for many years past to address my fellow citizens of the State of New York on the eve of important elections from my own home at Auburn. I have been heard, through the kindness of my fellow citizens, from Montauk Point to Chautauqua, and from Lake Champlain to the ocean, when I only spoke even within the protection of my parlors or fireside home. I was at home in this our old and honored State of New York in October, and I spoke then what I thought would be pertinent to public affairs for a whole year. The summons of friends in the city of New York brings me back after the expiration of only three months.—Their demand is, I confess, rather hard upon me under the circumstances.—Nevertheless, I obey. I am no secessionist. [Laughter and applause.] I profess to understand how to obey the commands of the people of my own State without violating my allegiance to the United States. Now what shall I speak of or about? The call of your meeting specifies the subject. But first let me say that I am not here as an alarmist. I am not here to say the nation is in peril; in peril if you adopt the opinions of the President; in peril if you reject them; in peril if you adopt the views of the apparent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject them. It is not in peril any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and human freedom—the cause of progress, ameliorization, or civilization — the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The Union—that is to say, the nation—has been rescued from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from tempests and billows into the verge of a safe harbor, and is now securely riding into her ancient mooring, without a broken spar or a leak, starboard or larboard, fore or aft.—[Cheers.] There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches these moorings. One pilot says she may safely enter directly through them; the other says that she must back, and lowering sail, take time to go around them. That is all the difference. It is merely the difference of opinion between the pilots. I should not practice my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think them both sincere and honest. But the vessel will go in safely, one way or the other. The worst that need happen will be that, by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage, and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little, and some honest, capable, and even deserving politicians, statesmen, President, or Congressmen may get washed overboard. (A voice—"I guess the boss is safe.") I should be sorry for this; but if it cannot be helped it can be borne. If I am one of the unfortunates, let no friend be concerned on that account. As honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen, and Presidents will make their appearance hereafter, faster than needed, to command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have heretofore stalked their hour upon the deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. Nevertheless, although I do not think that we are in a crisis, the question to day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration. It is always important, in going into port, or in preparing for a new departure, to take accurate observations, in order to ascertain whether the ship and crew are sound, and in good fastenings, and in good sailing condition. The subject before us is a difference of opinion that reveals itself but too clearly between the Executive Administration of the President and the legislative councillors of the nation. The President, as we all see, is a man of decided convictions; the legislative leaders, if we may judge from their resolutions, are trying to decide, not to coincide, with him in opinion. They have appealed to us, outsiders as we are, to pronounce between them. I will try to show you what the nature and character of the difference is. Some of you, few or many, have been occasionally in a theatre. You may remember a play that had some popularity some years ago, entitled *The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve*. Both of these characters were well to do country gentlemen. They had been friends in early life. Their friendship grew with their years. They lived in distant parts of the country. The nervous man had a hopeful son; the man of nerve had a lovable daughter. By some freak of fortune, or some more capricious god, these young people had accidentally come together at a watering place, and there formed an attachment unknown to their parents. In the meantime the nervous man and the man of nerve had come to one agreement, to marry the two young people together, under a belief that they were entirely unknown to each other. Each parent made the announcement to his child in a mysterious manner. The nervous man's son was told that he was to be married to an unknown lady, with whom he was sure to fall in love at first sight, but whose name must be withheld until the day of the ceremony. The daughter of the man of nerve receives a similar pleasant intimation. Each lover protested, each parent was peremptory, each lover intractable. As a natural consequence both ran away, and as was quite natural, both came together, and they were clandestinely married. When the nervous man heard of his son's contumacious disobedience he denounced him, disinherited him, disowned him, and declared he would never see him again. When the man of nerve heard of the flight of his daughter he immediately summoned his dependents, who sought to restore her to her father. One parent was all passion, the other was all decision. While they were comparing their mutual and common grief and disappointment, the married lovers came trembling into their angry presence, and kneeling down, asked forgiveness and parental blessings upon what was now irrevocable. What was the parents' surprise to find that the runaway match was just precisely the one they had planned, and the supposed failure of which had so excited them. The man of nerve acquitted himself with becoming resignation, and, since it had all ended right, he extended to the lovers the boon they begged. The nervous man refused altogether to be comforted, propitiated, or even soothed. He refused and declared that he would persist forever in refusing to receive back again the son who had been so disobedient. When his outburst of passion had somewhat subsided the man of nerve said: "Well, now, old friend, why won't you forgive him?—Have you not got the matter all your own way after all?" "Why, yes," replied the nervous man, "I have got it all my own way." "Then why will you not forgive him?" said the man of nerve. "Why, damn it, I haven't had my own way of having it." [Laughter and cheers.] This, I think, is the difference between the President, who is a man of nerve, in the Executive chair at Washington, and the nervous men who are in the House of Representatives. Both have got the Union restored as they originally planned it should be. They have got it restored, not with slavery, but without it; not with secession, flagrant or latent, but without it; not with compensation for emancipation, but without it; not with compromise, but without it; not with disloyal States or representatives, but with loyal States and representatives; not with rebel debts, but without them; not with exemption from our debts for suppressing the rebellion, but with equal liabilities upon the rebels and loyal men; not with the freedmen and refugees abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with the freedmen employed in productive, self sustaining industry, with refugees under the protection of law and order. The man of nerve sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the situation.—He does not forget that in this troublesome world of ours the most to be secured by anybody is to have things come out right. Nobody can ever expect to have them brought out altogether in his own way. The nervous men, on the other hand, hesitate, delay, debate and agonize—not because it has not come out right, but because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy termination.

I have said that I apprehend no serious difficulty or calamity. This conference arises from the conviction which I entertain that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except that one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the Rebellion is dispersed, ended, and exhausted, dead even at the root, then it follows necessarily that the States, sooner or later, must be organized by loyal men in accordance with the change in our fundamental law, and that being so organized, they should come by loyal representatives and resume the places in the family circle which in a fit of caprice and passion, they rebelliously vacated. All the Rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same thing just now as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every executive department and the judicial department are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the exercise of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States, men whose loyalty may be tried by any constitutional or legislative test which will apply even to representatives of the States which have been loyal throughout—are now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months past, asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives, in violation of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty of the Union, had recklessly abandoned. These representatives, after a lapse of three months, yet remain waiting outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after law, imposes burden after burden and duty after duty upon the States which thus against their earnestly expressed desires are left without representation So far as I can judge of human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men from the now loyal States will, sooner or later, at this session or at some other, by this Congress or some other, be received into the Legislature of the nation. When this shall have been done the process of restoration will be completed, for that is all that now remains to be done. If in this view of the subject my judgment is at fault, then some of those who uphold the opposite one can show some other process of restoration which is practicable, and which can be and will be adopted. Does any person pretend to know such a plan? Other plans have, indeed, been mentioned. They were projected during Mr. Lincoln's administration, before he was removed by assassination from his high trust; they have been projected since. Briefly described, these plans have been such as this:—That Congress with the President concurring, should create what are called Tesrritorial governments in the eleven States which once were in rebellion, and that the President should administer the Government for an indefinite period by military force, and that after long purgation they should be admitted into the Union by Congressional enactment. This proceeding was rejected by Mr. Lincoln, as it is rejected by the President. If it ever may have been practicable, it is now altogether too late. If the President could be induced to concur in so mad a measure at this date it would be impossible to execute it. Say what you will or what you may, the States are already organized in perfect harmony with our amended national Constitution, and are in earnest co-operation with the Federal Government. It would require an imperial will, an imperial person, and imperial powers greater than the Emperor of France or the Emperor of Russia possesses to reduce any one of these States, with the consent of all the other States, into what you term a Territorial condition. Maximilian's task, though he engages two emperors and two imperial organizations, with their forces, is thought not the most wise and hopeful political enterprise of the day. (A Voice—"They will both have to get out.") On the other hand, we have no emperor, but only a stern, uncompromising Radical Republican, a Democrat—call him what you will—for President, who refuses in every way to be a party to any imperial transactions, and he would hand them back to Congress if they were to offer him the men and money to prosecute such imperial enterprises. Suppose that he could give place to another President, whether by election or even assassination, where will you find in the United States a man who would want to be elected to that high place to plunge this country into civil war for a political chimera? If there be such a one, what chance is there that he would be elected for such a purpose? That scheme, then, is at an end, and is not now even seriously mentioned. Is there any other plan? Congress has had a Reconstruction Committee, as it is called, composed of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation three months to enable them to submit a process or plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation. And what have they given us? One proposed amendment to the Constitution, to compel the excluded States to equalize suffrage upon the penalty of an abridgment of representation. I do not discuss its merits. Either the amendment will or will not be adopted. The expectation is that it will fail even in Congress. In any case it implies a full restoration of the Southern States. It is therefore no plan or process of reconstruction at all. The committee prove this to be the true character of the prosecuting, because they fall back upon a process not of restoration, but of obstruction. The resolution which they submitted on Saturday last, and which has passed the House of Representatives, directly declares that loyal representatives shall not be admitted from loyal States until Congress shall pass a law for that purpose—which law it would seem that every member who votes for it must know cannot be enacted without the President's approval, which cannot be consistently given in view of the opinions that he is known to entertain. The last concurrent resolution, then, is not a plan for reconstruction, but for indefinite postponement and delay by the concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress. I know that the Scriptural instruction is not always accepted as an infallible guide of faith and practice in these latter days. I don't therefore ask you whether the United States Government ought not now to slay the fatted calf and invite our prodigal brethren to so luxurious a feast; but I do venture to say that when this nation became disorganized five years ago by flagrant secession and rebellion, we did determine to humble the Rebels and bring them back again to their constitutional seat at the family table. I know that we have humbled them, and have brought them back with humiliation and repentance, sueing for restoration. I know that when Congress was convened, and when the last elections were held, which gave utterance to the popular voice, it was their expectation that without unnecessary delay that table would be set, and that all the members of the family, however prodigal they had been, would be received at the board. In the name of the love I have to this nation and to my brethren in it, to all those who are to come after me, I protest before God and you that I am not the man to shut out the prodigal from the family table. (Cheers) There being, then, no further plan of restoration, what are the chances of carrying out the system of obstruction to which I have referred? It is as impracticable in its character as I think it is vicious. If I have read the history of the country correctly it has settled these three things:—First, no State can keep itself out of the Union or keep itself in a territorial condition under the Union.

In the very beginning four States refused to enter; with wry faces they all came in afterwards—making the whole number of States thirteen instead of the nine first consenting. All the region east of the Mississippi rushed rapidly through a brief territorial privilege into the Union. We bought provinces from Spain, from France, from Mexico. From the Mississippi to the Pacific they have rushed, or are rushing with railroad speed, after a brief territorial existence, as States into the Union. If it were possible we might acquire still more provinces, north or south. You cannot easily go further west. Every province that there might be gained, whether white or black, old or young, alien or native born, would be immediately rushing, as with railroad speed, as States into the Union. Another thing which our national history teaches is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits; and that is the great lesson of the Rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is, that the States which are in the Union cannot keep any States that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to this experiment. It hesitated about Michigan and Missouri; it reeled and staggered before Texas and California, and it convulsed the nation in resisting Kansas; yet they are all in the Union, all now loyal, and most of them cheerful and happy. How many committees of conference did we have, how many joint committees did we not have, on this momentous question? How many joint resolutions denying that Congress ever would consent to the admission of such unwelcome intruders? How many compromises, securing guarantees for freedom, securing guarantees for slavery, were broken and scattered, when one after the other these States came in, as if by a headlong thrust, and hurled by an Almighty Providence, who was determined that the people of this continent shall be not discordant nations, but one united and harmonious nation. I entered Congress in 1849 when the Joint Committee of Fifteen was skillfully, and it is but just to say honestly, framed to obstruct the admission of California, until the majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever the debate upon slavery. The Committee succeeded in excluding California for a period of eight months and no longer, and eventually obtained, in broken fragments, the compromise which it sought. That compromise was by its terms to be perpetual. The compromise of 1850 lingered, however, just four years, and then perished, giving place to the incipient and now happily consummated adjustment of the slavery question, by the complete and universal abrogation of that institution. I left Congress in 1861, when Committee and Convention clustered in and around the Capital demanding stipulations, which Congress refused, that letters should be put upon New Mexico, Nevada, and Colorado.

You can never keep States out of this Union—never, no, never. If we do not like them we may, in the words of the old proverb, "lump them." The present distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial ground. They are begotten of miserable perishing fears and factions. California was suspected of secret or ultimate complicity with slavery. All the men of the Union knew the hard feelings her people entertained towards us free-soilers, who were their most earnest advocates. We gave her two years of pro slavery, democratic rule. The ten years are now up, and she is calm, perhaps distrustful of some of us yet, because we are willing to admit the States that have sinned and repented as she did. If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolutions of Congress could have had any chance of permanent success that time has passed away. No State has ever been hindered in coming into the Union except upon questions growing out of the system of Africa bondage. African bondage has now gone to the dogs, and they have made a sure finish of it. (Laughter and applause.) Not even enough of its shrivelled skin or disjointed limbs remain to sharpen the cupidity of the race that were once called slaveholders, or of that other race which was known to the country as "doughfaces." No State, therefore, will ever hereafter be hindered or delayed in coming back into the Union upon the ground of slavery. You may think that the irresistible tendency to Union which I have described may have something alarming in it. This would be a grave error. I think no such thing. The people in any territory want to be a State because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have the municipal powers and faculties that belong to a State within the American Union, and to provide by its own laws for the maintenance and security of life, liberty, and property. A territory wants to be a State and a member of the Federal Union because it is a pleasant thing and a good thing to have its protection against foreign enemies, and to possess the privileges and immunities guaranteed to a State by the National Constitution. I therefore would not consent to hold a State in a territorial condition, or to deny the advantages of followship in the Union a day longer than I should be compelled. Nor do I see anything calculated to excite alarm, anything transcending the political ability of our statesmen, in the present situation of the freedmen. In the beginning, practically, every state in the union had slavery. We abolished it in several States without disorder or civil commotion, until slavery raised itself in rebellion against the government of the Union. When it took that attitude we abolished it out and out, through and through, completely and effectually forever. This is what the American people have had the sagacity and the courage to do in a period of ninety years. These American people are a great deal better and a great deal wiser to day than they were ninety years ago. Those of the generation that is now crowding us will be a great deal wiser and a great deal better than we who are on the stage to-day. Do I think, therefore, that we shall lack the wisdom or the virtue to go right on and continue the work of melioration and progress, and perfect in due time the deliverance of labor from restrictions, and the annihilation of caste and class? We have accomplished what we have done, however, not with an imperial government—not with a proconsular or territorial system. We have done it in States, by States, and through States, free, equal, untrammelled, and presided over by a federal, restricted government, which will continue to the end of the Constitutional principles with which we so wisely began. They are settling the whole case of the African in the West Indies just as we are, and it will be done with the same results and the same beneficent effects. I have not given prominence in these remarks to the conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees. The conflict is in its consequences, comparatively unimportant, and would excite little interest and produce little division if it stood alone. It is because it has become the occasion for revealing the differences that I have already described that it has attained the importance which seems to surround it. Both the President and Congress agree that during the brief transition which the country is making from civil war to internal peace, the freedmen and refugees ought not to be abandoned by the nation to persecution or suffering. It was for this transition period that the Bureau of Freedmen was created by Congress, and was kept and is still kept in effective operation. Both the President and Congress, on the other hand, agree that when that transition period shall have been fully passed, and the harmonious relations between the States and the Union fully restored, that bureau would be not only unnecessary but unconstitutional, demoralizing and dangerous, and therefore that it should cease to exist. The President thinks that the transition stage has nearly passed, and that the original provision for the bureau is all that is necessary to secure the end in view, while the bill submitted by Congress seems to him to give it indefinite extension in time of peace and restoration. He vetoed it for that reason. He declines to accept, as unnecessary and uncalled for, the thousand or ten thousand agents, the increased powers and the augmented treasure which Congress insists on placing in his hands. Congress, on the other hand, thinks that the Freedman's Bureau is not adequate, and that more patronage, more money and more power would, like Thompson's door-plate, purchased at auction by Mrs. Toodles, be a good thing to have in a house. I agree with the President in the hope that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be necessary, but that the whole question may be simplified by a simple reference to the existing law. The law of March 3, 1865, which created the Freedman's Bureau, provides that it shall continue in force during the war of Rebellion and one full year thereafter. When does that year expire? In the President's judgment, as I understand the matter, the war of the Rebellion has been coming and is still coming to an end, but is not yet fully closed. It is on this ground that he maintains an army; continues the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and exercises material law where these things are found to be necessary in Rebel States. The existence of the Rebellion was legally announced by Executive proclamation in 1861. The end of the Rebellion ought to be, and may be expected to be, announced by competent declaration of the President and of Congress, or of both. For all practical purposes the Rebellion will, in law, come to an end, if the President or Congress—one or both—officially announces its termination. Now, suppose this announcement to be made by the President and by Congress, or by either of them, to-morrow. In that case the Freedman's Bureau is continued by virtue of the limitation prescribed in the act of March 3, 1865, one year after such proclamation shall have been made. Thus the Freedman's Bureau would continue, by the original limitation, until the 22d day of February, 1867—a very proper day on which to bring it to an end. If Congress should then find it necessary to prolong its existence, it can at once take the necessary steps, for it will at that date have been in session nearly three months.

Ought the President of the United States to be denounced in the house of his enemies—much more, ought he to be denounced in the house of his friends, for refusing, in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world? Judge ye. I trust that this fault of declining imperial powers, too hastily tendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the republic when the refusal of unnecessary powers, treasure, and patronage by the President shall be held to be a crime. When it shall be so considered the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive with imperial legions. (Mr. Seward was again greeted with enthusiastic cheering as he resumed his seat.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE BILLS

Printed, on the most reasonable terms,

AT THE "GLOBE" OFFICE,

ANY DAY IN THE WEEK, ON SHORT NOTICE.

ORDERS BY MAIL,

FOR BILLS, NOTES AND STAMPS,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

FOR SALE.

A NEW, LIGHT, THREE HORSE WAGON and one FANCY SLEIGH, with one or two seats, by

feb27-3t SIMON COHN, Coffee Run.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN

CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE,

The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age! Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day. I will give any one agent $100 if he can sell 30 thousand ☞Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.

PHILIP HILL, 250 Market street, Philadelphia.

feb28-4t

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

Feb21-3m

Public Sale.

THE personal property of Daniel Africa, Esq., dec'd., and that of the undersigned will be sold at public sale, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m.,

On Thursday, 8th day of March, next,

at the late residence of said deceased, on Hill street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

ALSO—The following described real estate, situate in said borough (if not previously disposed of by private sale) to wit:

Two lots of ground, each fronting 50 feet on the northern side of Church street, and extending back therefrom 200 feet to Moore street, and bounded on the west by lots of the Huntingdon Academy; one of said lots having thereon erected a frame barn.

A lot of ground bounded on the northeast by other land of the undersigned; on the southeast by the Standing-Stone creek road; and on the north-west by land of the heirs of A. Willoughby, containing one acre, having thereon a log dwelling house and a large number of thrifty young fruit trees of choice varieties.

A lot of ground bounded on the northeast by lot of Wm. I. Steel; on the southeast by said road; on the south west and north west by land of Helfright & Carmon, containing about 1¼ acres, and will be divided into two or more parcels.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb23-2t

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.

Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. J. W. MATTERN, WM. A. SIPE.

feb21-1y

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS, and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties, BLASTING POWDER, FUSE, *COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.*

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Hay Forks, Trace and Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Ties, Curry Combs, Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including *Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,* FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

The Union County Committee of Huntingdon County met at the Court House on Tuesday last. A. H. Bauman, Chairman, called the Committee to order, and on motion, Dr. S. Thompson and S. T. Brown, Esq., were appointed Secretaries. There was a large attendance of the Committee, it being very near full.

The first business before the Committee was the selection of Senatorial and Representative Conferees. Twelve gentlemen were put in nomination, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of the following:

For Senatorial Conferees, Jno. Householder, Dr. S. Thompson and Henry Graffius.

For Representative Conferees, James Entrekin, H. G. Fisher and William Lewis.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

RESOLVED, That Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon is the first, and Gen. J. W. Geary the second choice of the Union party of Huntingdon county for Governor, and the Conferees (Senatorial and Representative,) which have been elected by this Convention, as well as our Delegates to the State Convention are instructed accordingly.

The following resolutions were then offered and also adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that the principal foundation of greatness of our highly favored nation is its enterprise and industry, from the adequate protection of which the most successful results are achieved and the highest prosperity attained, therefore

RESOLVED, That we accord our hearty co-operation in all proper measures to promote the best interests of the industrial class of our country and the development of our unfathomed resources,

RESOLVED, That it is the bounden duty of the representatives of the people to secure the American markets to American manufactories and thus to American labor by such a system of protection as shall most speedily and effectually develope the great and inexhaustible resources of our nation.

The following resolution was also offered and after some discussion, was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this Committee be and is hereby instructed to call a Convention of Delegates from the election districts in this county to meet in Convention first week in April Court, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford County system of nominating candidates for office in future, and that the Chairman publish in the county papers with the call for the Convention, the manner of making nominations under the system.

The Convention then adjourned.

[Not having been furnished with the proceedings of the Convention we give them from recollection as near correct as we can.—EDITOR.]

Senatorial and Representative Conferences.

The Representative Conference, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, met at Lewistown on Thursday, and the Senatorial Conference, composed of the counties of Centre, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, met at the same place on Friday last. D. Walker Woods of Mifflin, and B. L. Huyett of Blair, were elected Senatorial, and Jno. J. Patterson of Juniata and D. S. Baker of Huntingdon, were elected Representative Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday next.

The following resolution of instruction was unanimously adopted by both Conferences:

Resolved, That the Delegates elected to day to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the Hon. JOHN SCOTT of Huntingdon as our first choice for Governor, and for Major General J. W. Geary of Cumberland county as our second choice.

[We have not room to give the full proceedings of the Conferences, we give only what is important.—EDITOR.]

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the column of Wharton & Maguire in the list of new advertisements. This firm has been established almost a year, and their extensive patronage and the desire to increase the same, has induced them to take advantage of the printer's ink, to the tune of a column, knowing that it worketh wonders, and will amply repay them for the money invested. We commend a perusal of their advertisement, as those in need will find where to get what they want, and, perhaps, those who are in need and don't know it, will see something that will greatly facilitate labor, or save time and expense. They will furnish to order everything in their line, from a needle to a Reaper and Mower combined, and their prices are such as will compare favorably with those of city dealers. Their store is on Railroad Street, convenient to both depots. Give them a call or send in your orders.

Accident.

We learn that Mr. V. Crouse, formerly of this place, and now at Renovo, met with a serious accident on the Phila. & Erie Railroad on Friday last. He was riding to Erie in a market car, which was run into by a rear train. The car was wrecked and caught fire from the stove, and Mr. Crouse was bruised and burnt about the face and hands.

☞Seward's speech crowds out this week some matter which would have been very interesting to Robert.

It will Pay.

We would recommend farmers and others who intend to sell out their personal property between this and the first of April, to advertise their sales in the "*Globe*," which reaches every locality in the country. The more these sales are advertised, the greater will be the number of people collected, and of course the result will be more bidders and higher prices. An extra bidder from a distance who would see the advertisement in the paper, would most likely more than pay all printing expenses.

As sure as falling off a Log.

If the *Journal & American* editors knew "what was up," they would immediately pitch into Gen. Geary and oppose his nomination. They haven't quite made the point they expected to when they raised his name with hypocritical professions of friendship. We may open their eyes in a few days to a "phunny fact." They will see it then as Geary has along seen it. That trap was well set, wasn't it, Robert? Do you see?

Those Tearr.

Perhaps it may as well be understood now, publicly, that we never had, and never expect to have, any tears to shed through fear of any man. If any one of the *Journal & American* clique has doubts as to the truth of what we say, he can be convinced at any time in day-light most convenient to himself. Cowards always attack a man behind his back, sometime with a dagger or billy, but most generally with a poisoned tongue.

Notice.

Our store and office books are full of small accounts against persons residing in town. As we find time we will make out bills and place them in the hands of our town collector Wm. H. King for collection, and hope he may not be turned away with promises. Those knowing themselves indebted can save us trouble and expense by calling at our store and squaring up.

☞A noisy party hailing from Petersburg, this county, were lodged in jail on Friday evening, for getting drunk and disturbing the public peace. A warning to others.

☞John Brumbaugh died from the effects of the injuries received by the collision near Mifflin. Willoughby is recovering slowly.

☞Special attention of Merchants and others is invited to Card, in this issue of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Paper, etc, etc.

The President's Veto Sustained.

In the United States Senate, Tuesday, after a long debate, the President's veto was sustained, as will be seen by the following proceedings:

The question being called for, the the Chair announced that it was "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding," upon which the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle and Willey.

Absent—Messrs. Foot and Wright.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, said his colleague, Mr. Foot, was confined to his bed with sickness, but if present would have voted for the bill.

The Chair announced that the number voting in the affirmative being less than two thirds the bill had failed.

MARRIED,

Feb. 22d, by the Rev. Jno. Anderson, at the house of the bride's father, Miss RACHEL STEWART, of Barree township, Hunt. county, to Mr. Jno. DONNELLY of Yellow Springs, Blair county.

DIED,

In Williamsburg, MORNA CLARAISSA, daughter of J. R. and S. M. McCauley, of brain fever, aged 3 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Sleep on, dear Morna, and take thy rest,
God called thee home, he thought it best.

Perry county papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

February, 27.

Family Flour	$10.50
Extra Flour	$8.25
Superfine Flour	$7,25
Rye Flour	$4,75
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,00@2.25
Fair and Prime Red	$2,00@2.25
Rye	80
Corn, prime Yellow	60
Oats	47
Barley	$1,10
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$6,50
Timothy	$4,25
Flaxseed	$2,90
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₱ bbl	$9,50
Extra Flour	$8,50
Superfine Flour	$7,50
Corn Meal ₱ cwt.	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ₱ cwt.	$5,00
White Wheat	$2,05
Red Wheat	$1,70 @ 1,90
Rye	75
New Corn	60
Oats	38
Cloverseed	$6,00 @ 5,00
Flaxseed	2,40
Dried Apples	3,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	28 to 35
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	15
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	23
Tallow	14
Hay	$18,00
Beans ₱ bus	$2,00
Potatoes ₱ bus	$1,50

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

☞DIARIES for 1866, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A MAN IN A FLAME OF BURNING OIL.—A terrible accident occurred, on Wednesday evening, near Larimer's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and about twenty-one miles this side of Pittsburg. We learn that a stock and oil train coming east was detained on the track while some cars of a forward train were being shifted. The front part of the train was composed of stock cars, next were several open trucks containing barrels of oil, and in the rear of these was a "caboose" or emigrant car, in which were several drovers, owners of the live stock. While these men were seated around a red-hot stove, a third train come thundering eastward on the same track.

One of the men happened to see the impending danger, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in breaking the fastenings of a side of a window, and, with two or three others, escaped from the car as it was struck by the locomotive of the train No. 3 A terrible crash followed. In an instant the caboose was a wreck; the cars laden with oil were jammed; barrels bursted and the oil flew in all directions. Unfortunately, one of the drovers, Mr. Edward Althause, of Reading, had not escaped before the collision took place, and he was literally covered with oil, and his clothing thoroughly saturated. The oil took fire from the stove, and instantaniously the poor man was covered by a sheet of flame; in this condition he managed to leave the wreck, and as he walked on the ground the fire blazed several feet above his head, giving him the appearance of a moving barrel of oil.

As soon as he was discovered, a number of persons conducted him to a creek near by, (portions of his burning clothes dropping from his body as he moved,) and by immersing him in the water, the fire was extinguished. When taken from the stream Mr. Althause was entirely naked, and his body found to be burned in a most shocking manner. Singular as it may seem, Mr. A. was still alive when last heard from. He was taken to a hotel near where the accident occurred, and properly cared for.

The man who leaped from the car window just as the collision occurred fell down an embankment a distance of some twenty feet, and sustained severe yet not fatal injuries. Two or three of these men reached this city yesterday afternoon with their stock. One named Emory, of Lancaster, was rendered unable to attend to business, and was sent home.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type we learn that Mr. Althause is dead. His remains will be taken to Reading for interment. He was an unmarried man.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of William Dean dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of William Dean, late of Hopewell twp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SOPHIA DEAN, Executrix,
WM. DOWLING, Executor.
feb. 20, 1866-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of David D. Eshelman, dec'd.]
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Garver, administrator of David D. Eshelman, late of Shirley township, deceased, will attend at the office of Banghart, Stewart & Lyon, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of MARCH, next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to be present or be debarred from coming for any part of said fund.
P. M. LYTLE,
feb21 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund remaining in the hands of George W. Johnston, Esq., who was appointed Trustee by the said court to sell the real estate of John White, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, said fund being the distributive share of John White, one of the sons of said deceased, against whom there are judgments and incumbrances—hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MARCH, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share thereof. THEO. H. CREMER,
Feb21 Auditor.

Notice.

THE undersigned purchased at public sale at Cassville, on the 31st January last, the following property sold as the property of George Height:
One gray mare, one bay mare, two sets of gears, two hack wagons, one two horse wagon, one cooking stove and pipe, and one cow.
Now this is to notify all persons that I have left the above named property with George Height for safe keeping and the same is not to be removed from his possession without my consent. B. P. BAKER.
feb5

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of William G. Harper, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of William G. Harper, late of Dublin twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
ROBERT HARPER,
J. E. HARPER,
Ja23-6t* Administrators.

LOST!

ON Friday, 19th inst., at Mt. Union, or on the cars between that point and Huntingdon, CHECK of V. Hummell, Jr., on a Bank in Harrisburg, drawn to our order and unendorsed when lost, for One hundred and seventy dollars and eighteen cents ($170 18.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment of which has been stopped. Any one finding will please return to our address.
WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch sts.,
Jan. 31, 1866. Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed I will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises,
On Tuesday, 6th of March, 1866,
The right, title and interest of Andrew Beers, in the following named property:
A LOT OF GROUND
in FRANKLIN township, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Curry, on the east by lands of James Oliver, and on the south and west by lands of Martha Ewing and Jas. Oliver, having a dwelling house and barn thereon erected Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by
fe13 J. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND
FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m.
On Friday 9th day of March next,
Two tracts of land in JUNIATA township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the farm on which he now resides, viz:
No. 1—A tract of about two hundred and sixty acres, all timber, consisting of the best white oak, rock oak, poplar, chestnut and hickory there is in this section of the country. This tract is valuable for saw timber, bark, ties, cooper stuff, &c.
No. 2—A tract of land containing about one hundred acres. On this tract there are about thirty acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a log house and log barn, and a good apple orchard. A considerable portion of this land not improved is of the best red shale in the country. The tracts are easily to be got at as a township road runs through both.
Any person wishing further information, or to examine the properties, will call on the subscriber.
Terms made known on day of sale.
Feb13-3 A. B. SHENEFELT.

FOR SALE,
A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. feb7

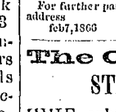
GROUND RENTS
For Sale.
GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

A LOT OF GROUND
FOR SALE.
A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.
Apply at the GLOBE office, feb21

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 25, 1866.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.
The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.
The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.
☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

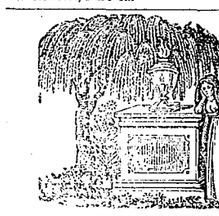


THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same. take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.
We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole-castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.
Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.
☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY
Again in Blast
THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,
PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c.
Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand. Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.
Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*



NEW FIRM.
MARBLE YARD
J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER
Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of
Plain and ornamental Marble Work
Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb1,1866-1y

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.
POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $20 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.
Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 423, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe21-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Will do more and better work at a
given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
jan21-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.
Huntingdon, Sept. 27-6m

STRAY HOG.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, on or about the 25th of December a white boar pig with a slit in the right ear.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
fe21-3t* JAMES SLOAN.

1866. 1866.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,
Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
Jan24-1y

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec 20 1865-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE
BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,
For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of
oc24 LEOPOLD BLOOM.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

INK. INK. INK!
NOTICE
To Merchants and Business Men.
THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.
It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.
☞All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be *promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can* be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.
SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE
NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.
C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.
The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,
and all other articles kept in a first class try store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us.
☞New Goods received daily. SIMON COHN.
oct 18 1865.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. *His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good.* He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞His store is on HILL street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.
Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
NOW BARGAINS FOR
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.
☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
If you want Cheap Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Good Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Fashionable Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want to see the
GREATEST VARIETY and
BEST SELECTION OF GOODS
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,
Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectioneries, and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE
Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.
Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
If you want Cheap Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Good Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want Fashionable Goods,
GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
If you want to see the
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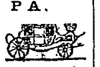
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.

Reward the Soldiers!
Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.
J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.
The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.
Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.
Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

Ladies' Furs,
OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.
Ladies, call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.
ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to the country trade.
Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.
Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $30 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. dec20-1y

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains
FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VETO.

The President of the United States Refuses to Approve the Freedman's Bureau Bill.—His Objections, as Transmitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1866.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act entitled an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate, with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposed to establish by authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with the most force to most parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the freedmen's bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life, the country is to be divided into districts and sub districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subject over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedman by military law.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by this bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents, are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe.

No presentment is required nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While territory and the classes of action and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot conceive a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside; and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts.

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal in a State was warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country, by declaring to the American people and to the world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has returned or is returning to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with hot actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom; but this bill proposes to make the freedmen's bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the freedmen's bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the freedmen's bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities, will now, in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the bureau for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people.

The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that, on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population, and any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the freedmen's bureau as now established for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000, and it may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance, might be provoked, so that, to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to maintain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners, without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers, may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to steep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected; but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode; and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the avidity of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and actions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practicably transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, observers or task masters, who appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county or parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in the future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States, are attending Congress by loyal representation, soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves; while the liberty of deliberation would then be free and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American People that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people.

I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the General Government; had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress; it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation, and would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress in regard to the qualifications of members; but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its charge in public legislation when, however insubordinates insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people the idea is inheritent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far at least dependent on their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

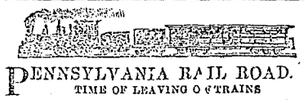
Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that, with the Federal courts restored and those of the several States in the full exercises of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the freedman's bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, '66



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

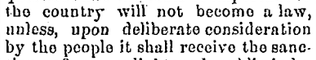
WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT TRAIN.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 25	4 13	11 53	.....	N. Hamilton,	4 39	.....	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	4 30	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	.....	Mapleton,	4 23	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 09	4 54	12 48	6 46	Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	.....	Barree,	3 34	.....	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	3 27	8 56	7 42
6 50	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 05	7 35	Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 09	2 20	.....	Tipton,	2 48	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	.....	Vosloria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 39	6 18	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10	Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 40 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 2 40 and 10 25 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 20 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a.m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sunday, New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,35a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

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Aug. 9'65.

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W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

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W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no3-6m*

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E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,

Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

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Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markleburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Markleburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P. BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.

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Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

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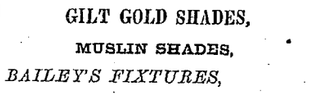

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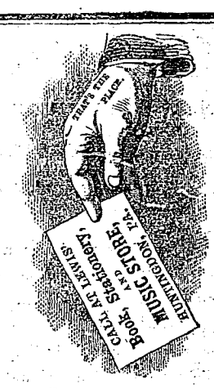

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